

1 REMARKS

2 Status of the Claims

3 Claims 1-4 and 6-29 remain pending in the present application and Claim 5 having been
4 previously canceled. No amendment to the claims or the application has been made in this response.

5 Claims Rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

6 Claims 1-4, 5 [sic] and 6-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over
7 Mastering Microsoft Internet Information Server 4 by Peter Dyson (hereinafter "Dyson") in view of
8 Gomez et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,697,569 - hereinafter "Gomez") in view of Klemets et al. (U.S.
9 Published Application No. 2001/0013068 - hereinafter "Klemets"). The Examiner asserts that it would
10 have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Dyson with the
11 teaching of Gomez and Klemets, because slide display commands allow users to control the order of
12 the slides, and time indexing the plurality of deltaframes and keyframes permits synchronization for
13 display at the client computer at predetermined points corresponding to the timelines of the video
14 stream (Office Action, page 4, lines 1-7). However, it should be apparent that the claims in the
15 present application clearly define over the art cited, for the reasons noted below.

16 In the interest of reducing the complexity of the issues for the Examiner to consider in this
17 response, the following discussion focuses on independent Claims 1, 9, 16, 20, and 24. The
18 patentability of each remaining dependent claim is not necessarily separately addressed in detail.
19 However, applicants' decision not to discuss the differences between the cited art and each dependent
20 claim should not be considered as an admission that applicants concur with the Examiner's
21 conclusion that these dependent claims are not patentable over the disclosure in the cited references.
22 Similarly, applicants' decision not to discuss differences between the prior art and every claim
23 element, or every comment made by the Examiner, should not be considered as an admission that
24 applicants concur with the Examiner's interpretation and assertions regarding those claims. Indeed,
25 applicants believe that all of the dependent claims patentably distinguish over the references cited.
26 However, a specific traverse of the rejection of each dependent claim is not required, since dependent
27 claims are patentable for at least the same reasons as the independent claims from which the
28 dependent claims ultimately depend.

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1 Independent Claim 1 – step (a)

2 With regard to step (a) of independent Claim 1, the Examiner asserts that Gomez teaches
3 generating slide display commands corresponding to said slide triggering events captured in real time
4 during the presentation when presented live, for controlling display of said plurality of presentation
5 slides (Office Action, page 3, lines 17-19). The Examiner references Figure 4 and column 7, lines 35
6 to 60. However, applicants respectfully disagree with this assertion. Having reviewed this reference,
7 it appears that Gomez does NOT teach or suggest the generation of *slide display commands*, or the
8 generation of a slide display command that *corresponds to the slide triggering event*, or that the
9 generation of a slide display command corresponding to slide triggering events is performed *for the*
10 *purpose of controlling display of the plurality of presentation slides*.

11 It may be helpful to explain how these elements of Claim 1 relate to a preferred embodiment
12 that is disclosed in the specification of the present application. First, in regard to “slide display
13 commands,” applicants disclose and claim the generation of slide display commands, and the slide
14 display commands are defined in the specification as comprising HTML script commands, as follows:

15 In addition to providing the ASF streaming content to the attendees’
16 computers, the system also coordinates the display of the HTML presentation slide
17 files on the attendees’ computers so that each slide is displayed and animated in
18 conjunction with the display and animation of the slide during the live broadcast.
19 This function is performed by *slide display commands* (i.e., *HTML script commands*)
20 that are generated in real-time and embedded into the ASF stream. The slide script
21 commands are decoded in the attendees’ computers to cause an appropriate slide
22 display and/or animation to occur in synchrony with the live presentation. Further
23 details of this process are described below. (Emphasis added; see applicants’
24 specification, page 29, lines 20-27.)

25 In contrast, Gomez teaches the generation of JPEG files and a corresponding HTML file and a
26 URL, none of which are equivalent to HTML script commands. Specifically, Gomez discloses that during
27 replay broadcasts, the web server retrieves and forwards the stored ASF file from storage and also accesses
28 the stored HTML documents and retrieves and forwards the stored JPEG documents as described above
29 with respect to live streaming operation (Gomez, column 7, lines 50-60). And as described in relation to
30 FIGURE 2 of Gomez, the still image control is automated to cause the still image grabber and converter to
create a JPEG image of the still video source (Gomez, column 5, lines 36-38). In addition, a corresponding
wrapping HTML file is created by an HTML and URL generator (Gomez, column 5, lines 43-45).

1 Furthermore, the HTML filename is sent as a relative URL from the generator to the encoder and streamer
2 for inclusion in the encoded streaming video data (Gomez, column 5, lines 50-55). So when a URL is
3 detected, for example in the form of a Script Command Object, by the ASF player, the web browser uses
4 the URL to request the HTML documents, and once access is provided to the HTML document, the JPEG
5 file name is extracted and retrieved from storage and sent to the browser that displays the JPEG image at the
6 appropriate time (Gomez, column 7, lines 35-49). Thus, Gomez does not generate slide display commands
7 that are defined as HTML slide commands embedded in the ASF stream, but instead generates JPEG file
8 retrieval commands.

9 Second, Gomez does not teach or suggest that a slide display command corresponds to a slide
10 triggering event. Applicants' specification teaches that:

11 As discussed above, it is necessary to advance the presentation of the various slide
12 show slides on the attendees' computers from a remote machine. In order to perform virtual
13 scenarios such as a one-to-many presentation, a presenter must be able to remotely execute
14 commands on the audience machines to advance the presentation or to execute animation
15 effects. For example, if two users browse the same web page, they are viewing two distinct
16 copies of the same web page. In order for one user to control the web page viewed by the
17 other, some communication needs to occur between them. The communication is
18 accomplished through a combination of two technologies: embedding script commands in
19 an ASF stream, and animations in the POWERPOINT HTML files (i.e., the cached
20 presentation slides). POWERPOINT is thus able to send events via an audio/video stream
21 to the online attendee, and the *events trigger commands* on the attendee's computer that
22 effect actions on the web pages displayed on the attendee's computer.

23 As shown in FIGURE 19, the process begins in a block 1500, *wherein a user*
24 *executes commands in POWERPOINT, such as triggering the next animation.* This step
25 generates an event, which is captured using the application object model and converted to a
26 syntax that can be inserted in an ASF format, as indicated by a block 1502. The syntax for
27 the format is generally of the form: **Label Parameter**, where the number of Parameters
28 after Label are generally unrestricted. In the case of POWERPOINT animations, the syntax
29 is of the form **PPTCMD 1 1**. (Emphasis added; see applicants' specification, page 38,
30 lines 9-27.)

Thus, for example, as indicated above, a slide triggering event may be the execution of an animation
command. In contrast, Gomez's slide display commands do not correspond to slide triggering events but
appear to correspond to a timed interval. Specifically, Gomez discloses that, taking JEG files as an
exemplary output, "each JPEG file produced by the still image grabber and converter portion 21 represents a
freezing of the digital video data received from video grabber card in order to produce at a *desired point in*
time, a still image associated with the video being recorded by the still video camera 11." (Emphasis added,

1 Gomez, column 4, lines 49-53.) Gomez further teaches that “In addition, the still image control can be
2 automated according to principles of the invention to cause the still image grabber and converter to
3 *periodically create* a JPEG image of the still video source.” (Gomez, column 5, lines 36-39.) Thus, Gomez
4 does not teach or suggest that there is any correspondence between the display of an image and a specific
5 slide triggering event.

6 Finally, the preamble of applicants’ Claim 1 indicates that the claim is directed to “a method for
7 recording a live presentation including a predefined content portion that includes a plurality of
8 presentation slides.” Step (a) of Claim 1 indicates that slide display commands corresponding to the slide
9 triggering events are generated for the purpose of controlling display of *the plurality of presentation slides*
10 during playback of a recorded presentation. Although Gomez discloses in the abstract that a live movie of a
11 speaker together with the slide show can be viewed interactively within the same video display screen or
12 that the complete production can be stored on a hard drive for retrieval on demand, Gomez does not teach or
13 suggest that an actual slide show that the speaker originally presented is replayed. Instead, Gomez discloses
14 that the still image grabber processes the video of the slide show by grabbing images, which are converted
15 into JPEG files in real time during the presentation (Gomez, column 3, lines 37-40). Thus, during replay
16 broadcasts, the web browser that receives the ASF file and the JPEG documents, synchronously integrates
17 the “still” video images into the “live” video stream (Gomez, column 7, lines 57-60). Thus, unlike
18 applicants claimed invention, which displays the same plurality of presentation of slides during playback as
19 was presented in the live presentation, during playback, Gomez merely displays a series of still pictures
20 grabbed from the original presentation.

21 Independent Claim 9

22 With regard to independent Claim 9, which is directed towards a method for reproducing on a
23 viewing computer a presentation that was previously presented live, because the prior art does not
24 teach or suggest the generation of a slide display command that corresponds to the slide triggering
25 event and does not teach that the slide display command controls display of a presentation slide, even
26 an *associated* presentation slide, this claim is patentably distinguishable over Dyson in view of
27 Gomez and in view of Klemets for reasons similar to those discussed above in connection with
28 applicants’ traverse of the rejection of Claim 1.

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1 Independent Claim 16 and Claim 20

2 With regard to independent Claims 16 and 20, which are directed towards a system for
3 recording a live presentation including a predefined content portion having a plurality of presentation
4 slides that are displayed in response to slide triggering events during the live presentation, because
5 the prior art does not teach or suggest the generation of a slide display command that corresponds to a
6 slide triggering event, these claims are also patentably distinguishable over Dyson in view of Gomez
7 and in view of Klemets for reasons similar to those discussed above in connection with applicants'
8 traverse of the rejection of Claim 1.

9 Independent Claim 24

10 With regard to amended independent Claim 24, which is directed towards a computer-
11 readable medium having computer-executable instructions for recording a live presentation having a
12 predefined content portion, because the prior art does not teach or suggest the generation of a slide
13 display command that corresponds to the slide triggering event and does not teach that the slide
14 display command controls display of any presentation slide, this claim is patentably distinguishable
15 over Dyson in view of Gomez and in view of Klemets for reasons similar to those discussed above in
16 connection with applicants' Claim 1.

17 Furthermore, Claims 2-4, 6-8, 10-15, 17-19, 21-23, and 25-29 depend from independent
18 Claims 1, 9, 16, 20, and 24, which are patentable for the reasons discussed above. Because
19 dependent claims inherently include all of the steps or elements of the independent claim from which
20 the dependent claims depend, dependent Claims 2-4, 6-8, 10-15, 17-19, 21-23 and 25-29 are
21 patentable for at least the same reasons as independent Claims 1, 9, 16, 20, and 24. Accordingly, the
22 rejection of dependent Claims 2-4, 6-8, 10-15, 17-19, 21-23, and 25-29 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)
23 over Dyson in view of Gomez in view of Klemets should be withdrawn.

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1 In consideration of the amendments and Remarks set forth above, it will be apparent that the
2 claims remaining in this application define a novel and non-obvious invention, and that the
3 application is in condition for allowance and should be passed to issue without further delay. Should
4 any further questions remain, the Examiner is invited to telephone applicants' attorney at the number
5 listed below.

6 Respectfully submitted,

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9 Ronald M. Anderson
10 Registration No. 28,829

11 RMA/SKM:lrg

12 I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service in a sealed
13 envelope as first class mail with postage thereon fully prepaid addressed to: Commissioner for Patents,
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on April 8, 2005.

14 Date: April 8, 2005

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